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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE GROUP

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

COUNTRY Germany/Russian Zone

DATE:

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INFO. [REDACTED]

SUBJECT SED Youth School at Karolinsenhof

DIST. 28 March 1947

PAGES 3

SUPPLEMENT

ATTACHMENT I

ORIGIN [REDACTED]

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1. The Berlin SED conducts a two-week "cultural" course for youth leaders at the Friedrich Engels school in Karolinsenhof (VC3). The school is installed in a former boat house on the Langer See. The students are quartered two to a room. Food is simple but plentiful.
2. A recent course was attended by thirty-three students (See Attachment I for names and addresses). There were two lecture-discussions each day, at 9-12 and 4-7. The evenings were free for "cultural" activities. The most important lectures during the course were:

1. Why am I in the Party? (Heinz Kessler)
2. We Explain Concepts and Test Political Slogans (Hans Grossmann)
3. The History of the Youth Movement (Ernst Hoffmann)
4. Fascist Ideology (Heinz Brandt)
5. Youth Education (Friedel Levin)
6. Why FDJ? (Heinz Kessler)
7. Our Work in the Factory (Jupp Zeese)
8. Cultural Work in the FDJ (Gerhard Spraffke)
9. Basic Principles and Goals of the FDJ (Nikolaus Sternberg)
10. Activities Outside the House (Friedel Hoffmann)
11. Newspapers and Magazines (Paul Verner)
12. World Youth Union (Horst Brasch)
13. Development of German Culture (Ernst Wildangel)
14. Sports and Hiking (Ackermann)
15. Wall Newspaper and Question Box (Hans Grossmann)

The student body was divided into work groups, whose main duty was to see that the daily program was carried out. The work groups also had to submit to the faculty thorough critiques of each lecture. Speakers learned the contents of the critiques either from the faculty or from the Berlin SED headquarters.

3. In the first lecture, Kessler quoted Marx and Lenin to prove that the workers must unite to throw off the yoke of capitalistic oppression. The task of the SED is to satisfy the present demands of its members and to work our tactics and strategy for achieving the

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ultimate goals of the working class. An example of SED tactics, according to Kessler, is the lack of mention of socialism in the statutes of the FDJ. The SED wants to make socialism palatable to FDJ members without talking too much about it.

4. In the second lecture Grossmann treated the SPD slogan "Against dictatorship for democracy". According to Grossmann, a dictatorship of the majority over the minority equals rule of the people, ergo, democracy. Since the SED is fighting for dictatorship over the bourgeoisie, "democracy equals dictatorship". Besides, any form of government is dictatorship. In the discussion the question was raised whether socialism exists in Russia. Party functionaries were horrified that the students could entertain any doubts on this subject. The school head stepped into the discussion when the question was raised "How can socialism be reconciled with the varying treatment in the Russian Army?" The answer was given that each person's accomplishment varies and that there is absolutely no intention of making everything uniform in a socialist state. The students were then convinced by the school head that socialism rules in Russia. The one-party system in Russia was explained on the basis that this one party represents the interests of the entire population and that, consequently, a second party is not needed.
5. Grossmann continued by saying that the big battle now is over the trade unions. Certain western powers were trying to split the workers' parties last year, which threat was met by the merger. If the western powers should succeed in splitting the trade unions, it would have worse results for the SED than the election defeat of 20 October. The Americans especially realize the importance of this battle and shun no means of reaching their goal. At present they are gathering little groups of former Communists in order to establish an illegal Communist party. This explains burglaries of various functionaries' homes in which, strange to say, no articles of value were ever taken. The way the Americans are setting up this illegal Communist party is as follows: American agents approach former members of the Communist party with the claim that they themselves are Communists in order to convince them that the merger of the two parties means that Communism is travelling the wrong road. Grossmann further stated that the Communists in America are having a difficult time; there are no more than 100,000 members. Anyone who officially belongs to the Communist party cannot get a job or any help; consequently, leading American Communists must work illegally for, otherwise, they could not retain their leading positions in the trade unions.
6. In the fourth lecture Brandt quoted the Nazi, Nonnenbruch, "German socialism is not a material but, rather, a spiritual possession of the German people". Just as crazy as this statement is the CDU's claim of Christian Socialism and, moreover, just as the NSDAP did, the CDU speaks of spiritual possessions. The Nazi race theory has now assumed international character, for people like Churchill want to form an English-speaking bloc - the language here is only a pretext.
7. Brasch claimed that fascist youth organizations still exist in Greece, Spain, Portugal, and South American countries. In Greece 18,000 youth are in prison and several thousands have been murdered

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without trial. All this occurred at the bidding of and with the support of England.

8. The head of the school, Hans Grossmann, former SED Youth Secretary, is very capable and knows how to get along with young people. He fought with the partisans in Greece. In 1941 he was in Russia. He will presumably continue to head the school. Sonja Nathan, a young girl of 19, helps him with secretarial duties, etc. Gerhard Sprafke is the new SED Youth Secretary, replacing Gerda Szretzki, who is taking a six months' course at an SED school. A PW in America for three years, where he was camp commander, Sprafke is very active, but because of intrigues within SED Berlin he is being held back. Paul Verner is said to be the intellectual leader of the SED Youth Department at present.

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ATTACHMENT I

<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Birth</u>	<u>*Address</u>
Bieder, Erwin	7 September 1927	Reinickendorf O, Winterstr.10
Blasey, Inge	8 June 1929	C 2, Neue Schönhäuser Str.10
Bombal, Gerhard	21 May 1927	Zehlendorf, Mitterstr.9
Dieter, K.-Heinz	21 July 1926	O 17, Rotherstr. 28
Haesner, Sonja	12 May 1925	O 34, Grünbergerstr. 32
Hauptmann, Helmut	12 March 1928	Weissensee, Sedanstr.79
Jeske, Anneliese	12 February 1928	Malcow, Lichtelfensteg 33
Knaack, Waldemar	15 May 1928	NW 87, Rostockerstr.41
Koberstein, Klaus	23 February 1926	Bohnsdorf, Bunsfelderstr.10
Kühler, Ursula	25 March 1926	NO 18, Kol. Dtsch. Scholle, Block 4
Kramer, Gerhard	29 February 1928	O 17, Alt-Straßen 69
Kurze, Dieter	20 June 1931	Chbg, Königin-Elisabethstr.55
Katern, Inge	5 April 1929	N 54, Linienstr. 77
Mende, Imtraut	1 April 1930	Weissensee, Lindenplatz 3b
Ney, Brigitte	16 July 1929	NW 21, Turmstr.4
Nobst, Kurt	23 November 1928	O 17, Beynestr.5
Nourney, Maria	29 July 1926	Schöneberg, Alazienstr.29
Obrisch, Gisela	25 June 1928	NW 87, Rostockerstr.36
Prugel, Lieselotte	31 July 1920	Chbg, Giesebrechtstr.20
Reimann, Hanna	24 January 1928	Pankow, Mendelstr.5
Seiffert, Brigitte	14 June 1923	Steglitz, Althoffstr.14
Siegert, Anneliese	18 March 1928	Borsigwalde, Sommerweg 55
Schäffer, K.-Heinz	27 January 1927	W 30, Frankenstr.4
Schliebener, Fritz	24 February 1927	Kaulsdorf, Mylowitzer Str.15
Stoscheck, Ruth	3 July 1926	Pankow, Wilhelm-Kuhrstr.5
Tausendfreund, Heinz	27 April 1922	Schöneberg, Steinmetzstr.7
Thieme, Heinz	24 April 1928	NW 21, Stendalerstr.2
Thielert, Bodo	2 June 1928	N 18, Palisadenstr.102
Thomas, Hans	30 March 1930	Pankow, Würtzstr. 7a
Werner, Inge	21 January 1928	N54, Lothringerstr.34/35
Wittkorski, Evi	10 August 1928	Spandau, Schreudweg 5
Wittig, Helga	6 February 1927	Bohnsdorf, Palmestr.21
Woyke, K.-Heinz	23 November 1929	Reinickendorf O, Am Stand 10

*All addresses are in Berlin.

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